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## PRICES OF GRAIN, &amp;c.

		s.	d.	s.	d.	
Dublin, April 29, 1814.	Wheat,...	22	0	to	38	0 middle price 30 10 per bar of 20 st.
	Bere, .....	12	0	to	16	0 ..... 15 2 per brl. of 16 st.
	Barley,...	15	0	to	17	0 ..... 19 5 per brl. of 16 st.
	Oats,.....	9	to	15	0	..... 12 2 per brl. of 14 st.
	Oatmeal,...	11	0	to	18	0 ..... 12 10½ per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Peas,.....	6	0	to	0	0 ..... per cwt. of 112 lbs.
LIVERPOOL, April 19, 1814.	Wheat, English...	10	6	to	11	8 per 70 lbs.
	—— Irish,...	9	0	to	10	0 per do.
	Barley, English,...	6	0	to	6	6 per 60 lbs.
	Irish and Scotch,	4	9	to	6	0 per do.
	Oats, Potato,.....	3	8	to	3	9 per 45 lbs.
	—— Welsh,.....	3	6	to	3	7 per do.
	—— Limerick,...	3	8	to	0	0 per do.
	Com. Waterford,	3	5	to	3	6 per do.
	Malt, fine,.....	11	9	to	12	0 per 36 quarts.
	—— middling,...	10	9	to	11	3 per do.
PORTADOWN, April 23, 1814.	Beans,.....	42	0	to	53	0 per quarter.
	Oatmeal,.....	36	0	to	38	0 per 240 lbs.
	Superfine Flour,...	36	0	to	38	0 per 240 lbs.
	Wheat,.....	14	0	to	15	0 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Bere,.....	10	0	to	0	0 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
DROGHEDA, April 23, 1814.	Barley,.....	11	0	to	11	6 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Oats,.....	6	6	to	7	0 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Oatmeal,....	15	6	to	0	0 per cwt. of 120 lbs.
	Wheat,.....	27	0	to	38	0 per brl. of 20 st.
	Barley,.....	20	0	to	25	0 per brl. of 16 st.
NEWRY, April 23, 1814.	Oats,.....	10	0	to	13	9 per brl. of 14 st.
	Oatmeal,...	11	6	to	12	6 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Butter,.....	140	0	to	154	0 per cwt.
	Potatoes,....	5	4	to	4	2 per brl. of 20 st.
	Wheat,.....	51	0	to	35	0 per bar. of 20 st.
LISBURN, April 26, 1814.	1st Flour,....	27	0	to	0	0 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	3d do.....	24	0	to	0	0 per do.
	4th do.....	18	0	to	0	0 per do.
	Barley,.....	22	9	to	23	6 per bar. of 16 st.
	Oats,.....	9	0	to	14	0 per st.
BELFAST, 29, 1814.	Oatmeal,.....	12	0	to	14	0 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Potatoes,....	1	6	to	2	2 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Oats,.....	6	0	to	8	0 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Oatmeal,...	14	6	to	15	0 per cwt. of 120 lbs.
	Potatoes,...	2				per stone.
BELFAST, 29, 1814.	Wheat,....	14	0	to	15	0 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Barley,....	10	0	to	10	6 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Oats,.....	7	0	to	8	8 per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Oatmeal,...	14	2	to	14	3 per cwt. of 112 lbs.

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PEACE, so long recommended in these reports, while the disapprobation of WAR was so frequently reiterated in them, has at length unexpectedly dawned on us, and most sincerely and most ardently is its return hailed, as tending most materially to ameliorate our condition, and put a stop to many of the miseries, as well commercial

as political, with which war has so long afflicted suffering humanity. After the uncertainties attendant even on a change from bad to good have subsided, it may be hoped commercial relations will return to their even tenor; instead of speculation restless and feverish, we may expect calm industry; instead of the alternations of great gains, and great losses which reduced trade to the vicissitudes of gambling, and caused it to resemble the uncertainties of a lottery, we may look for regular, though small profits, and that manufactures will revive and flourish in peace, which is so congenial to their interests.

But it will require time before the commercial part of the community will lay aside the erroneous habits they have acquired during a war of upwards of 21 years, and contentedly forego the zest, which uncertainty added to their schemes, and from adventurous speculators become sober merchants. The reign of speculation is probably nearly at an end, in which it often happens as in war, "One Cæsar lives, a thousand are forgot." But let us trust that a permanent peace will bring things round to their former course, which it requires men advanced above the middle period of life, to recollect. Others, after so long a war, remember only to have heard of peace, without having actually witnessed its benefits.

In the mean time the swell after the storm, and the tranquillizing effects to be expected from peace, are well described in a quotation from a commercial letter, giving an account of the state of the market at Liverpool. "The great and almost unexpected intelligence of the late rapid changes on the continent, has produced such an electrical feeling of amazement and delighted surprise, that the markets for Colonial Produce in general are in a very unsettled state. An anticipation of those occurrences, which promised to open anew the channels of unrestricted commerce, speculation was busily employed, and the enterprising spirit of the British Merchant led to the most sanguine calculations upon the result of passing events. The circumstances which produced these feelings are now at an end; the consideration is no longer to anticipate the future, but to avail ourselves of the present state of things. There is now but little opportunity for the exercise of conjecture, and, as the prices have in the mean time been run up to a great height, experience alone can guide us to a rational inference, founded upon the solid effects of an extensive and permanent Trade." Such it is hoped will be the benefits of a restoration of peaceable habits on our late distracted commerce.

A peace is disagreeable to many persons, who, from our unhappy perverted state, have made a gain from war. Almost every fourth family in our population is in some way or another connected with war by having sons or near relations in the army or navy, or in the numerous offices connected with war, which swarm through even the remotest part of the country. These dread peace. "Othello's occupation's gone!" All who live on a share of the public spoil are lovers of war, while all who maintain themselves and their families on the produce of their own honest industry, unpaid by the state, ought to rejoice in peace, as affording an alleviation of their burdens.

Farmers from sordid views of present interest, and mistaken notions of their true advantages, dislike peace as being likely to lower the prices of the produce of land, without considering that a fall in prices will be abundantly compensated by the relief obtained from the pressure of taxes, and the unavoidable evils attendant upon war. Probably one third of every man's expenditure was absorbed in taxes, either direct or indirect. The expense of war was felt on all articles he eat or wore, and on all the instruments of his labour which he had to purchase.

From present appearances there is a full supply of flaxseed for the demand, at least in the market of Belfast, which is said to be more plentifully supplied than other places. The prices are expected to fall.

It remains to be seen whether the restrictions on the banks to pay in guineas, according to the present acts for that purpose, will be removed at the end of six months from the signing of the definitive treaty of peace. But such a measure appears by no means probable, and farther restrictions may be expected to be imposed. Doubts may be entertained whether even the diminished expenditure of peace, and the restoration of the equilibrium of exchange by means of unrestrained trade with the continents of Europe and America will be able to restore the depreciation of the paper currency. Certainly these effects cannot speedily be effected. The operations capable of making payments in cash possible, will be likely to be very slow, and in the mean time we must hobble on

under all the inconveniencies of the depreciation and uncertainties of a paper currency.

Exchange has suddenly risen from 4 per cent, and is now  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. It one day was at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

#### NATURALIST'S REPORT.

*From the 28th March, to the 28th April, 1814.*

*From observations made in the neighbourhood of Belfast. Latitude  $54^{\circ} 35$  min. 43 sec.  
Longitude  $5^{\circ} 58$  min. 14 sec. West of London.*

- March 31 Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo Narcissus*) flowering.  
 April 2 Common Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) barren Strawberry (*Fragaria starrilis*) flowering.  
 5 Nettle Butterfly (*Papilio Urtica*) appearing.  
 9 Canadian Bloodwort, or Puccoon (*Sanguinaria Canaderisis*) flowering. Willow Wren (*Motacilla Trochilus*) arrived and singing.  
 10 Two coloured Narcissus (*Narcissus bicolor*) flowering.  
 14 Wood Anemone (*Anemone Nemorosa*) and Musk Narcissus (*Narcissus moschatus*) flowering.  
 15 A common Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) appeared.  
 16 Common Bilberry, or Bleberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), Alpine Soldanella (*Soldanella Alpina*), Blush Fumitory (*Fumaria formosa*) flowering.  
 18 Dog Violet (*Viola Canina*) flowering. Several Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) appearing.  
 19 Plantain-leaved Crowfoot (*Ranunculus amplexicaulis*) flowering. [pearing.  
 20 Nodding Squill (*Scilla amœna*), and Italian Squill (*Scilla Italica*) flowering.  
 21 Channel-leaved Trichonema (*Trichonema Bulbocodium*), White Cinquefoil (*Potentilla alba*), and Canadian pear (*Pynes Botryapium*) flowering. Saw a white Butterfly.

\* The editor of the Newry Telegraph has replied at great length to the observations in the last report on his former remarks. It is easy to multiply words, and claim a victory, because the Reporter does not incline to obey the call of the Editor to enter on the discussions, so often reiterated in these reports. A display of learning as to the use of regulus of antimony, and the process of the amalgamation of metals, has no more to do with the question of depreciation, than the mode proposed by a renowned personage, who essayed, "by Algebra to tell what time of day the clock would strike." The reporter suggested two chief causes of depreciation, to which no answer has been given: the too abundant issue of paper by the national banks to answer the public expenditure in war, and the facility thus given to private banks to extend their issues also, both being free from an obligation to pay in coin, and the latter only compellable to pay in the notes of the former, and which their very large payments by the increase of paper afloat rendered easy: hence the multiplication of money, which like every article in plenty, became cheap; and secondly, the inequality of the course of exchange on the continent of Europe arising from the interruptions of trade both with the European nations, and also with the United States of America, whose remittances were mostly made to Britain through American produce sold on the continent of Europe. These causes are more competent to account for the depreciation, than the small quantities of gold and silver used in manufactures at Birmingham, the toy-shop of Europe, and other places. The Commercial Reporter would be by no means reluctant to retract the sentiments he has already advanced on the subject of depreciation, if he were convinced of error; but he is firmly persuaded that had the war gone on, the downward tendency would have been accelerated, and that "the paper currency of the empire did not rest on a sure and solid foundation." Sir Philip Francis more aptly resembled it to a house of cards. Whether peace by a diminished expenditure, and a freedom of trade, will restore the balance, time only can discover. But even the probability of such a reinstatement adds another motive to hail the restorative influences of peace, notwithstanding the exertion of great numbers to render it unpopular.